gestions from the members on the subject before passing final orders.

SUBJECT No. 47.

Appointments of Amildars.

Mr. Ramanujiengar, Gubbi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Taluk Sheristedars and Police Inspectors are made Amildars, while the hard worked Secretariat and District Office officials who are graduates are left quite uncared for. It is, therefore, prayed that they may also be given chances of becoming Amildars.

Mr. D. Venkataramaiya suggested that none except those with economic experience should be appointed Amildars.

Reply of Government.—Sufficient scope is given under existing orders for the selection of all eligible officials as Amildars. There is no advantage in discussing questions of this sort on any merely general grounds.

SUBJECT No. 48.

Tour of Amildars.

Mr. Javali Ganesa Rao, Mudgere taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Taluk Amildars are required to itinerate for ten days in a month and are paid a daily allowance of one rupee. They always never go to villages away from the road. By requiring them to visit all the villages every year, the sanitary conditions of the villages as well as the hardship of the raiyats can be better attended to. They may be instructed to visit during any month such villages as have not been previously visited and to inspect all villages before the year is over.

Reply of Government.—The rules already in force are sufficient. The tours are checked and regulated by superior officers.

SUBJECT No. 49.

The revision of the grades of the Amildars.

Mr. Madappa, Mysore taluk.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 50.

Bonus on sandal trees.

Messrs. Halappa, Honnali taluk, S. H. Bhavani Rao, Shikarpur taluk, P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga municipality, M. Subba Rao, Heggaddevankote taluk, and B. Kesaviah, Chikmagalur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The present value of bonus on sandal trees on assessed waste lands is recovered when such lands are granted for cultivation. There is no provision for the return of this amount when this land is relinquished by the occupant. A fresh applicant has to pay the present value of the bonus again on the same sandal trees so that the Government would be getting several times the value of such trees from successive applicants for the same land. Besides this, on account of the high value of the lands, several darkhasts have to be rejected and Government is losing a large amount in the shape of land revenue, as lands containing sandal trees are thus practically kept out of cultivation. If the present rule is repealed and the previous procedure is revived, the sandal tree would remain the exclusive property of Government for the safe preservation of which the occupant of the land is liable under the Forest Regulation. The subject was represented in the Representative Assembly Meetings

of 1912 and 1913 and the reply was that the question of giving option to applicants for lands containing sandal trees to forego the bonus was under consideration. As it is a hardship to enforce payment of bonus from applicants who are really in need of lands, it is prayed that the existing rule may be abolished during the current year.

Reply of Government.—The question is under consideration. Orders will shortly issue.

SUBJECT NO. 51.

Compulsory introduction of Survey and Settlement into jodi villages.

Messrs. K. Thammaiya and Kesavadasaiengar, Belur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Owing to lands not being defined and also to dissensions among *vrittidars*, jodi due to Government is allowed to fall into arrears, and consequently whole villages are brought to sale. It is requested that, with a view to protect the interests of jodidars, Survey and Settlement may be kindly introduced into all jodi villages.

Mr. Hutchaveeregowda.—A law may be framed defining the rights and liabilities of the tenants in alienated villages and of their landlords as the tenants of such villages are now being greatly oppressed by many jodidars in various ways.

Mr. K. Thammaiya.—Settlement should be made compulsory in the interests of poor *vrittidars*, minors and widows.

Mr. D. Venkataramaiya.—Unnecessary litigation would be obviated. It is oftentimes impossible to consult some of the *vrittidars*, because their whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. Ramanna.—Compulsory Settlement should be introduced into all inam villages which have not been divided into ascertained *vrittis*. It would be enough if *vrittis* which are ascertainable are proceeded against separately for the arrears outstanding against them.

Mr. M. K. Krishna Murti.—The inamdars would have no objection to the introduction of Survey and Settlement, if the power of issuing *pattas* to the holders of land in inam villages is not exercised by the Survey Department and is left to the inamdars. As soon as the Survey Department issues a *patta* to a tenant, he claims to be a *kadim* tenant.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—The present state of things is unsatisfactory to both parties, and the mere introduction of Survey and Settlement would not solve the problem. No inamdar repairs his tank. When tanks are breached, inam tenants are made to pay full rent. Legislation on the lines of the Madras Land Estates Act would meet the difficulty.

Mr. Surasastri.—Lands have been given on condition that the holders should cultivate *Batayi* lands.